FIRST REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE BILL NO. 380

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1006H.02C

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D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 479.020 and 479.353, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to certain violations in municipal court.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 479.020 and 479.353, RSMo, are repealed and three new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 479.020, 479.353, and 479.354, to read as follows:

479.020. 1. Any city, town or village, including those operating under a constitutional or special charter, may, and cities with a population of four hundred thousand or more shall, provide by ordinance or charter for the selection, tenure and compensation of a municipal judge or judges consistent with the provisions of this chapter who shall have original jurisdiction to hear and determine all violations against the ordinances of the municipality. The method of selection of municipal judges shall be provided by charter or ordinance. Each municipal judge shall be selected for a term of not less than two years as provided by charter or ordinance.

- 2. Except where prohibited by charter or ordinance, the municipal judge may be a parttime judge and may serve as municipal judge in more than one municipality.
- 3. No person shall serve as a municipal judge of any municipality with a population of seven thousand five hundred or more or of any municipality in a county of the first class with a charter form of government unless the person is licensed to practice law in this state unless, prior to January 2, 1979, such person has served as municipal judge of that same municipality for at least two years.
- 4. Notwithstanding any other statute, a municipal judge need not be a resident of the municipality or of the circuit in which the municipal judge serves except where ordinance or charter provides otherwise. Municipal judges shall be residents of Missouri.

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

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- 5. Judges selected under the provisions of this section shall be municipal judges of the circuit court and shall be divisions of the circuit court of the circuit in which the municipality, or major geographical portion thereof, is located. The judges of these municipal divisions shall be subject to the rules of the circuit court which are not inconsistent with the rules of the supreme court. The presiding judge of the circuit shall have general administrative authority over the judges and court personnel of the municipal divisions within the circuit.
 - 6. No municipal judge shall hold any other office in the municipality which the municipal judge serves as judge. The compensation of any municipal judge and other court personnel shall not be dependent in any way upon the number of cases tried, the number of guilty verdicts reached or the amount of fines imposed or collected.
 - 7. Municipal judges shall be at least twenty-one years of age. No person shall serve as municipal judge after that person has reached that person's seventy-fifth birthday.
 - 8. Within six months after selection for the position, each municipal judge who is not licensed to practice law in this state shall satisfactorily complete the course of instruction for municipal judges prescribed by the supreme court. The state courts administrator shall certify to the supreme court the names of those judges who satisfactorily complete the prescribed course. If a municipal judge fails to complete satisfactorily the prescribed course within six months after the municipal judge's selection as municipal judge, the municipal judge's office shall be deemed vacant and such person shall not thereafter be permitted to serve as a municipal judge, nor shall any compensation thereafter be paid to such person for serving as municipal judge.
 - 9. No municipal judge shall serve as a municipal judge in more than five municipalities at one time. A court that serves more than one municipality shall be treated as a single municipality for the purposes of this subsection.
 - 479.353. **1.** Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary, the following conditions shall apply to minor traffic violations and municipal ordinance violations:
 - (1) The court shall not assess a fine, if combined with the amount of court costs, totaling in excess of:
 - (a) Two hundred twenty-five dollars for minor traffic violations; and
- 6 (b) For municipal ordinance violations committed within a twelve-month period 7 beginning with the first violation: two hundred dollars for the first municipal ordinance 8 violation, two hundred seventy-five dollars for the second municipal ordinance violation, three 9 hundred fifty dollars for the third municipal ordinance violation, and four hundred fifty dollars 10 for the fourth and any subsequent municipal ordinance violations;
- 11 (2) The court shall not sentence a person to confinement, except the court may sentence 12 a person to confinement for any violation involving alcohol or controlled substances, violations

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endangering the health or welfare of others, or eluding or giving false information to a law enforcement officer;

- (3) A person shall not be placed in confinement for failure to pay a fine unless such nonpayment violates terms of probation or unless the due process procedures mandated by Missouri supreme court rule 37.65 or its successor rule are strictly followed by the court;
- (4) Court costs that apply shall be assessed against the defendant unless the court finds that the defendant is indigent based on standards set forth in determining such by the presiding judge of the circuit. Such standards shall reflect model rules and requirements to be developed by the supreme court; and
- (5) No court costs shall be assessed if the defendant is found to be indigent under subdivision (4) of this section or if the case is dismissed.
- 2. When an individual has been held in custody on a notice to show cause warrant for an underlying minor traffic violation, the court, on its own motion or on the motion of any interested party, may review the original fine and sentence and waive or reduce such fine or sentence when the court finds it reasonable given the circumstances of the case.
- 479.354. For any summons on a minor traffic violation, the date and time the defendant is to appear in court shall be given when such summons is first provided to the defendant. Failure to provide such date and time shall render such summons void.